

WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers and thunderstorms probably
to-day and to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 68.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

STRIKE STOPS EVERY CAR ON B. R. T. SYSTEM; GARRISON WILL ATTEMPT TO OPERATE TO-DAY; U. S. TO PROSECUTE PACKERS AS PROFITEERS

WILSON ACTED ALONE FOR U. S. IN DRAFTING TREATY, SAYS LANSING

Secretary Tells Senate Committee He Had Small Part at Paris.

SHANTUNG NOT "BRIBE"

Asserts Japan Would Have Signed Without Chinese Concession.

HIS KNOWLEDGE SCANTY

"I Do Not Know." Most Frequent Answer to Questions of Inquisitors.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and one of the American delegates to the Paris Peace Conference, appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day to give the Senate first hand information of the developments step by step of the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant in its formation.

In many respects the appearance of Mr. Lansing was the most sensational development of the whole consideration of these documents.

He frankly revealed to the committee that President Wilson was practically the lone peace-maker and negotiator for the United States in the long drawn out sessions of Paris. He admitted fully and frankly that he had little to do with the majority of the important features of the peace treaty and practically nothing to do with the formation or modification of the League of Nations covenant.

To the surprise of the members of the committee it was discovered that much of even the diplomatic work of the treaty making was done not only without Mr. Lansing's cooperation or by his direction but completely without his knowledge.

"I do not know," and "Not to my knowledge" liberally sprinkled the answers of the Cabinet officer, supposed to be the President's confidant and highest official adviser in Paris and here.

Shantung Not Bribe, He Says.

The most amazing revelation by Mr. Lansing, however, was that Shantung was not the price for securing Japan's signature to the treaty of peace and her membership in the proposed League of Nations. Mr. Lansing told the committee that had this award not been made to Japan that country still would have signed the peace treaty and that China then would have signed also.

When the Secretary's frank ignorance of facts of the greatest importance concerning the peace negotiations and correlated matters became evident the questions of members of the committee laid the greatest emphasis on this, bringing out almost continually the fact that the President kept even his closest advisers in complete ignorance of his moves.

It was developed that Mr. Lansing's chief function in Paris was in connection with the committee to fix responsibility for the war. His direct knowledge of events in Paris was practically confined to this subject.

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee were deeply disappointed by Mr. Lansing's lack of knowledge in the absence of power to summon the President and force him to submit to a grilling which would bring out the real facts of the negotiations in Paris at the time.

It was evident to them to-day that Mr. Lansing cannot do this, although he is to appear again on Monday for another trial.

A practically complete verbatim report of Mr. Lansing's testimony follows:

Knows Nothing of U. S. Plan.

Senator Lodge (Mass.): The President was at the meeting at the White House of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate last March that four plans were presented at the Peace Conference for a league—the Italian plan, an American plan, a French plan and a British plan—and that the American plan was not the one used for the purpose of building the league. There have been several requests and a good deal of desire to see that American plan. Do you know whether that plan is in existence?

Secretary Lansing: I do not. Lodge: There is no copy in the Department?

Lansing: Not to my knowledge. Lodge: Do you know who drafted the plan?

Lansing: I do not. I should say the President.

Lodge: Then that draft of that plan is particularly unreliable.

Lansing: That I do not know.

WILSON ADDS TO UCHIDA REPORT

Suggests That U. S. Attitude on Shantung Is Not Given in Clear Completeness.

CERTAIN POINTS OMITTED

Expresses Pleasure, However, That Ambassador Has Clarified Situation Greatly.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Wilson, through the State Department, issued a statement to-night commenting on the statement of Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, relative to the attitude of Japan toward Shantung. Viscount Uchida, in his announcement, said that Japan did not intend to claim any rights in Shantung affecting the territorial sovereignty of China and promised that the Japanese troops would be withdrawn immediately after an agreement was reached with China.

The statement of President Wilson follows:

"The Government of the United States has noted with the greatest interest the frank statement made by Viscount Uchida with regard to Japan's future policy regarding Shantung. The statement ought to serve to remove many of the misunderstandings which have been the cause of the present situation. But there are references in the statement to an agreement entered into between Japan and China in 1915 which might be misleading, if not commented on, in the light of what occurred in Paris when the clauses of the treaty affecting Shantung were under discussion.

Supplements Statement.

"I therefore take the liberty of supplementing Viscount Uchida's statement with the following:

"In the conference of the thirtieth of April last, where this matter was brought to a conclusion among the heads of the principal allied and associated Powers, the Japanese delegates, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, in reply to a question put by myself, declared that:

"The policy of Japan is to hand back the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany and the right to establish a settlement under the usual conditions at Tientsin.

"The owners of the railway will be carrying out the policy outlined in the statement of Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda.

"I have, of course, no doubt that Viscount Uchida had been apprised of all the particulars of the discussion in Paris, and I am not making this statement with the idea of correcting him but only to throw a fuller light of clarification upon a situation which ought to be relieved of every shadow of obscurity or misapprehension."

1915 Agreement Not Mentioned.

"No reference was made to this policy being in any way dependent upon the execution of the agreement of 1915, to which Viscount Uchida appears to have referred. Indeed, I felt it my duty to say that nothing that I agreed to must be construed as an acquiescence on the part of the Government of the United States in the policy of the notes exchanged between China and Japan in 1915 and 1918; and reference was made in the discussion to the enforcement of the agreements of 1915 and 1918 only in case China failed to cooperate fully in carrying out the policy outlined in the statement of Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda.

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FOOD CONTROL NETS BIG SUM.

Profits of British Department \$57,000,000 in Year.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, Aug. 6.—The net profits of the British Food Control, a counterpart of Herbert Hoover's department, for the year ending May 1, was \$57,000,000, after deducting \$1,000,000 commissions paid to American agents, \$14,000,000 for cost of administration and more than \$15,000,000 interest on capital and allowances paid by other departments.

FIRM FOR KAISER'S TRIAL.

Bonar Law Says Action Awaits Allies' Ratification of Treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Allies have not altered their decision to hold the trial of the German Emperor in London, Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader, announced in the House of Commons to-day.

He said no action could be taken until the German peace treaty was ratified.

RUMANIANS GET ULTIMATUM TO OBEY ARMISTICE

Allies Despatch Rejoinder to Note Invaders Sent to Hungary.

MIDDLE EUROPE MENACED

Seizure of Rolling Stock and Provisions Would Cause Widespread Famine.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, Aug. 6.—A Rumanian ultimatum to Hungary has brought prompt counter action by the Supreme Council, which to-day sent a note to the Rumanian representative here that virtually amounts to an ultimatum to the Rumanian Government from the Allies.

The note informed Rumania that the Supreme Council could not recognize the ultimatum against Hungary and demanded that the Rumanian Government demonstrate immediately that it intended itself to comply with the terms of the armistice. This note was couched in vigorous language and was received by the Rumanian representative here without comment, although previously he had offered the explanation that the Rumanians demanded only what Field Marshal Mackensen's army had taken from Rumania when the Germans invaded the country.

Whether the Rumanians will comply with the new order of the Supreme Council is the big question now. The feeling among the Allies is that they will not do so immediately and that it will be necessary for the military commission of the Allies, which on the spot, to use even stronger language. The British and Italian Generals are there already, but Gen. Banholtz, the American representative, left here only to-night, after receiving instructions from Under Secretary Polk and Gen. Bliss.

French Change Views.

The astounding action of the Rumanians resulted in an interesting session of the Supreme Council, which unanimously approved the note which was despatched. The Rumanian ultimatum apparently has caused a revulsion of feeling among the French, because it was seen that the Rumanians demand the railroad rolling stock and provisions, which would paralyze the feeding of all central Europe and cause financial loss to the Allies.

Also, as the Americans pointed out, it would be likely to aid Bolshevism in Russia. The Rumanians did not inform the Allies of their ultimatum and it appears that it was issued over the protest of the British and Italian representatives of the Allies in Budapest.

The Rumanian army now is in full occupation of the Hungarian capital. The ultimatum delivered by them to the new Hungarian Government demands the delivery of food, cattle, rolling stock and motors and the immediate reduction of the Hungarian army to 15,000 men. Not only was the Supreme Council in Paris ignored completely in this ultimatum, the tone of which resembles that which Austria delivered to Serbia in 1914, but its terms go far beyond the armistice requirements, which is all that the allies asked Hungary to accept.

This ultimatum was delivered on Tuesday by the Rumanian commander in chief, who gave the Hungarian Government until 10 o'clock Tuesday night to comply with its terms. What the answer was is unknown here yet, but the receipt of the text of the ultimatum here at noon to-day by the American mission caused much excitement, confirming the fear entertained here and emphasized in these despatches to THE SUN in the last few days, that the real danger is Rumania.

U. S. Attitude Pleases.

The Rumanian delegates had a long interview to-day with Under Secretary Polk and came away favorably impressed with the attitude of the American commission, which they characterized as "sympathetic." The delegates refused to say further what transpired, but it was intimated that they had gone to Polk with the evident purpose of justifying Rumania's action in Hungary.

M. Mvalda, one of the Rumanian plenipotentiaries and formerly a member of the Hungarian Diet from Transylvania, explained to THE SUN after his interview with Mr. Polk that Rumania

U. S. Troops in Budapest With Allies, Is Report

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 6.—French troops arrived at Budapest yesterday, and British troops under Gen. Gordon and American forces under Capt. Wirs (?) arrived there to-day, according to despatches received here from Vienna quoting newspapers of that city.

BRITAIN TO ASK GOUGED PROFITS

Geddes Hints at Retrospective Steps Against All Food Pirates.

HEAVIER PENALTY NEAR

Central Authority Planned to Act With Local and County Tribunals.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of Reconstruction, in answer to a question in the House of Commons at the resumption of the hearings into the high cost of living, indicated to-day that an attempt would be made to force food profiteers to disgorge. In reply to the question of whether the Government would make an attempt to have the profiteers return some of their high charges, Sir Auckland said:

"The question of retrospective action is now under consideration."

It is the purpose of Great Britain to establish a central authority to deal with profiteering, according to the present plan of the Government, would be associated with local and county tribunals. New powers will be asked for in connection with the project and an increase in penalties for violations put into effect.

These penalties, which the tribunals will have the power to inflict, would run as high as a fine of \$1,000, with six months imprisonment, Sir Auckland explained. The bill, Sir Auckland said, would apply to England, Scotland and Wales, but not to Ireland.

In view of the proposed measure, he added, the help of the select committee of Commons, which is conducting the investigation, would not be needed. The committee then adjourned, and its procedure in the new legislation will be determined later on. The Minister of Reconstruction added that the House of Commons would not adjourn until there was some power in the hands of the Government to deal with profiteering.

At the first sitting of the committee yesterday George H. Roberts, the Food Controller, set forth the difficulties of the situation in dealing with the high cost of food and other necessities, declaring for one thing that deficient home production was responsible for some of the trouble. Great Britain not having the coal or manufactured goods to exchange for food.

He advocated more severe punishment for persons found guilty of profiteering and gave his opinion that there should be always an effective control of food prices and of supplies throughout all stages of their distribution. He said the Government was making an inquiry into possible measures for protecting the country against high prices for meat.

This statement was made after he had suggested that the situation with regard to an alleged American meat combine called for international action.

LLOYD GEORGE IS
HONORED BY KING

Confers Order of Merit for Services in War.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—King George to-day conferred upon Premier David Lloyd George the Order of Merit as a sign of his appreciation of Lloyd George's war services.

In a letter to the Premier dated Buckingham Palace, August 5, announcing the award, the King says:

My Dear Prime Minister—Honors and rewards to officers of the army, navy and air force have been submitted to Parliament. I feel that my people will share with me regret that it is not possible to express the nation's grateful recognition of the persistent services rendered by the Prime Minister, both in carrying the war to a victorious end and in securing an honorable peace. To rectify some of what this omission and personally to mark my high appreciation of these services I give the great pleasure to confer upon you the Order of Merit.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

GEORGE R. I.

The House of Commons to-day gave a formal vote of thanks to Marshal Foch of France, the allied commander in chief, and the various military and auxiliary services of Great Britain that served in the war. The vote included mention of the British women's organizations.

Foch Invited to Visit United States

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the Allied armies during the war, is reported by the Echo de Paris to have been invited by the United States Government, as well as several organizations in that country, to visit America.

FIGHT ORDERED TO CURB PRICES IS NATIONWIDE

Wilson to Call on Congress to Hunt and Punish Food Hoarders.

PALMER DIRECTS SUITS

First Drive Will Be Made on Producers and Wholesale-salers.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Government launched its nation wide fight against the high cost of living to-day. These were the developments:

Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer announced that anti-trust action was to be brought immediately against the "Big Five" packers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy. The Federal Trade Commission reports on the packing industry, alleging a monopoly of food products, are the basis for the action to be taken.

United States Attorneys throughout the country were instructed to drop all else and to centre their attention upon finding and prosecuting food hoarders and profiteers.

President Wilson asked for the convening of a joint session of Congress Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock that he might lay before it his recommendations for further action deemed necessary to meet the situation.

United States Attorneys were instructed to initiate anti-trust action in all instances where such a course was warranted with respect to food or other commodities entering into the cost of living. It was indicated that many other anti-trust actions would be brought before the campaign was many days older.

Retailers Not Discussed.

Attention was centred upon producers and wholesalers. Profiteering involving retailers was not discussed to-day. It was stated officially. It is inferred that additional legislation to reach the retailers who may be guilty is to be sought.

The railroad unions which precipitated the cost of living crisis presented united demands for a wage increase to Director General Hines. This is the first time that all organized railroad employees, fourteen national unions, have acted in concert.

A host of Government employees was set at work compiling and analyzing production costs and figures on supply and demand of foodstuffs. All Government agencies are cooperating in this work.

Anti-trust action or actions against the "Big Five" packers were announced by Attorney-General Palmer in this statement:

The Department of Justice has made a careful review of the evidence developed by the investigation into the combination of packers, both by the Federal Trade Commission and the hearings before the committee of Congress. This review has been made by lawyers specially retained for the purpose, and their report is now being handed in.

I am satisfied that the evidence adduced indicates a clear violation of the anti-trust laws, and prompt action will be taken accordingly. Further proceedings will be ordered in the immediate direction of the Department of Justice, will be in charge of J. Edgar Hoover, who will have such assistance as the case seems to warrant.

The Attorney-General then added:

"Mr. Kresel has a wonderful capacity for investigation. This was discovered while he was doing special work for the Alien Property Custodian."

Mr. Palmer said that Mr. Kresel had authority to bring in Mr. Jerome or any one else he chose in the prosecution, and that he was able to count upon the full cooperation of Mr. Jerome, a noted investigator and former District Attorney.

Attorney-General Palmer, who is leading the Administration fight, was in a belligerent mood to-day. There was no mistaking that he was full of fight and expectant of big results. There were many indications of starting developments in addition to those flashed upon the public to-day.

People to Know Facts.

Mr. Palmer said he thought it was very vital that the people of the country should know the facts as to all prices entering into the high cost of living that they might judge for themselves as to justification for prices. The people, he said, should know production costs as well as selling prices.

The Attorney-General's statement followed publication of the Federal Trade Commission report, declaring that boot and shoe prices in the United States were not justified by costs or underlying economic conditions. The report alleged the packers had taken exceptional profits on hides that the tanners and all others had done likewise right down to the finished product placed in the hands of the consumer. The conclusion was

CONGRESS GETS LABOR PLAN TO RUN RAILROADS

Leaders to Employ No Force to Gain Government Ownership.

PERIL SEEN IN PRICES

"Firing Squad Might Be Advocated for Profiteers," Says Stone.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Organized labor presented to Congress to-day its plans for the future operation of the railroads and at the same time its officials gave the assurance that violence and strikes would not be used to force the adoption of its programme of government ownership.

This promise was solemnly made by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in testimony before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Commission, urging the adoption of the railway employees' plan of government ownership, known as the Plumb plan, which is backed by organized labor.

Instead of obtaining Congressional approval by force or violence, both witnesses promised the question probably would be made a political issue in 1920 and stated that efforts would be made to have both of the main political parties adopt it as a platform plank. At the same time, it was stated that a peaceful campaign of education would be conducted to win approval for the programme among the people of the country. This was considered by members of the committee to be a distinct change of front from the veiled threat carried in a recent statement of the brotherhood chiefs.

Cost Reduction Demanded.

Other outstanding developments of the testimony were:

Railway employees and all organized labor demand immediate reduction of the high cost of living, or will demand increased wages with nationwide strikes unless they are granted.

It was evident that there was reluctance on the part of the officials to stating whether organized labor proposed to extend nationalization to all industries, should the Government ownership of the railroads be accomplished and prove successful.

Opposition to the Government ownership plan as well as what some members called the efforts of the railway employees to obtain benefits that the rank and file of the other workers of the country have not obtained, was apparent in the questions of almost all the members of the committee.

Suggestions that the Government fix the prices of all commodities and that the Government act against the big packers was made by the union officials. Mr. Stone said "a firing squad might be advocated for certain profiteers."

Earliest objection was voiced to the President's plan for a new wage board to consider the present crisis.

After the reading of formal statements, Chairman Eech (Wis.) and other members of the committee immediately began to cross-question Mr. Stone and Mr. Morrison as to the intent of the truculent statement of the brotherhood chiefs recently given to the press that the "railway employees will not brook the return of the railroads to the pre-war system of private ownership."

Hill Statement Explained.

"What was the purpose and intent of that statement?" Mr. Eech asked.

"It means that we are bitterly opposed to the railroads being returned to private ownership," Mr. Stone replied.

"Should the committee not endorse this plan, what would you do?" questioned Representative Hines (Penn.).

"We would introduce a railroad bill along the lines of the statement put forth by organized labor."

"Our action would be to try to create enough public sentiment through education and propaganda to make Congress feel that the majority of the people wanted it."

"Through every lawful means at our command."

"Would you seek it through strikes?"

"No, Mr. Eech, I do not believe the brotherhood would, although I am speaking only for the engineers. Reduction in the high cost of living is what we want. I don't think any of these organizations would strike to force the adoption of the plan of Director-General Hines for the creation of a new wage board, for this procedure would require too long a time and not relieve the immediate situation."

The statement accredited to B. M. Jewell, acting president of the railway employees department of the American

Service Ends at 11 o'Clock—Police- man Will Be Put on Each Ele- vated and Surface Car in Brooklyn To-day

PICKETS PULL WORKERS FROM JOBS;
WIRES AND POLES ARE TORN DOWN

Hundreds of Thousands Have to Walk and All
Kinds of Conveyances Haul People to Their
Homes—Road's Receiver Blames City
for Lack of Protection

Not a car moved in Brooklyn after 11 o'clock last night. The B. R. T. will attempt to resume service on all lines at 5 o'clock this morning with a policeman on each surface car, one or more on each subway and elevated train, and police details at all stations and congested points. Serious trouble is threatened.

All subway, elevated and surface service in Brooklyn was discontinued at 10 o'clock last night, "on the advice of the Police Department," according to the B. R. T. officials. This advice was given after a conference between the railway and police heads. It resulted from the mobbing of three cars by five hundred strikers and sympathizers at Church and Flatbush avenues at 9 o'clock last night, ending a day in which the strikers won all the honors of the first round in the battle. As soon as the cars and trains out at 10 o'clock reached barns they halted.

Mobs Break Out in Brownsville.

A still more serious riot occurred in Brownsville, where a mob of 2,000 stopped six cars, smashed them with a storm of rocks and fought the reserves from the Brownsville station. A policeman and four rioters were treated for scalp wounds.

At Sixty-second street and Third avenue, where three Hamilton avenue cars had been abandoned when attacked near the Fifty-eighth street car barns, rioters piled a boulder on the tracks and releasing the brakes of the cars threw them all off the rails.

Few arrests were made during the day, and most of these, up to those made last night, were for the use of abusive language and efforts to persuade strikers to ride without paying their fares.

A scant 1,600 men had responded to the original strike call at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and the early rush to Manhattan and downtown Brooklyn was handled with little or no delay. But the strikers inaugurated early a system of picketing which was so vigorous, not to say violent, that by noon the service had been cut to one-third, by the evening rush hour it was a mere shadow of what it should have been, and it died completely with the riots of the early evening.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the system, insists that he can run the cars if he gets adequate police protection—meaning an officer in uniform on each car and train. That was his position early yesterday afternoon.

At that time he admitted that the system was being rapidly closed down because the police were held in reserve in the station houses. He asked acting Commissioner Augustin Drum Porter to supply the men for every car. Mr. Porter replied that the department was doing all that it could in the circumstances. Mr. Garrison immediately wrote a letter to Mayor Hylan asserting that the only way to protect property and the public was to put a policeman on each car.

The strikers themselves have appealed to the police for protection, and following a meeting in the Labor Lyceum last night P. J. Shea, international organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, made this statement:

"I want the public to know that we regret the present state of affairs more than anybody else. But we were forced to strike as a last resort."

"Police Commissioner Enright has assured me that he will instruct all police to-morrow morning to permit our men to picket in an orderly and peaceable way as long as they do not obstruct traffic."

Commissioner Enright, called back from Atlantic City, was closeted with the Mayor when Mr. Garrison's letter was received at 4 o'clock. After the conference the Mayor wrote that he would comply with Mr. Garrison's request, and a thousand patrolmen were rushed from other boroughs to Brooklyn to reinforce the five hundred already on strike duty there.

But by the time they were ready to accompany the first cars out of the barn, about 7 o'clock, the strike sympathizers, seeing the tracks almost deserted for hours, felt that they had the situation well in hand, and with the mobbing of the Flatbush avenue cars all service was suspended.

Strike Is Won, Say Union Men.

The union men say that they have already won the strike. They assert

that the B. R. T. will attempt to resume service on all lines at 5 o'clock this morning with a policeman on each surface car, one or more on each subway and elevated train, and police details at all stations and congested points. Serious trouble is threatened.

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